

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

# Hong Kong Daily Press

# Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 548

日九月一十日

HONG KONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25th, 1884.

四四

號五十二月二十號

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

## SHIPPING.

## INTIMATIONS.

## BANKS.

## AUCTIONS.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

## INTIMATIONS.

ARRIVALS.

December 23, ELIA, German steamer, 552, Kaschier, Haiphong 21st December, Ric's.

A. R. MARLY.

December 23, HOROW, British steamer, 806, T. Clegg, Shanghai 20th December, General BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

December 23, KENNETH, British steamer, 1,156, J. T. Sanderson, Captain via Mauritius 12th December, General D. L. FRANK & CO.

December 24, NIELLY, French corvette, des Esarts, from FORMOSA.

December 24, WESTMEATH, British str., 2,997, A. Stonehouse, Shanghai 15th Dec., and Amoy 22nd, General ADAMSON & BELL & CO.

December 24, PATHOCLES, British str., 1,396, Brown, Liverpool 4th Nov., and Singapore 15th December, General BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

24TH DECEMBER.

Elo, German str., for Haiphong.

Camelot, British str., for Nagasaki.

Douglas, British str., for Swatow.

Pembroke, British str., for Yokohama.

Arabie, British str., for Yokohama.

Fire C. C. Kao, British str., for Swatow.

Peking British str., for Shanghai.

Japan, British str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

December 24, CRUSADER, British steamer, for Sandakan.

December 24, MARIE, German str., for Kulang.

December 24, JOHANNA, German bark, for Haife.

December 24, LAETEES, British str., for Amoy.

December 24, FRANCISCA, German bark, for Amoy.

December 24, CHI-TUEN, British steamer, for Swatow.

December 24, MENKIR, British steamer, for Singapore.

December 24, ARABIC, British steamer, for San Francisco.

December 24, PEKING, British steamer, for Shanghai.

December 24, JAPAN, British str., for Calcutta.

December 24, KATE DUNSTON, Amer. ship, for Port Townsend.

December 24, HOROW, British steamer, for Whampoa.

## PASSENGERS.

### ARRIVED.

Per Elo, str., from Haiphong.—2 Europeans, and 5 Chinese.

Per Kenneth, str., from Capetown via Mauritius.—250 Chinese.

Per Westmoreland, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Dr. Parkes for New York, and 4 Chinese.

Per Patricie, str., from Liverpool, &c.—2 Europeans and 90 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Arabic, str., from San Francisco.—Mrs. Onions and child, Mrs. B. B. B. and 135 Chinese.

Per Herbert, str., for Liverpool.

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Kennet* reports left Capetown on the 15th inst., and had heavy monsoon with high sea and squally with rain.

The British steamer *Patricie* reports left Liverpool on the 4th Nov., and Singapore on the 22nd, and had moderate and fine winds from N.E. and E.N.E. with fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Hornet* reports left Shanghai on the 20th inst., and had light northly winds during first part of passage, latter part light variable winds and fine weather.

## SWATOW SHIPPING.

December 24, SWATOW.

14, Flockton, British str., from Hong Kong.

14, Newhaven, British str., from Shanghai.

16, Dabur, German str., from Amoy.

16, Ghukow, German str., from Singapore.

17, Crusader, British str., from Shanghai.

17, Thales, British str., from Hongkong.

18, Swatow, British str., from Hongkong.

19, Devalon, British str., from Shanghai.

20, Douglas, British str., from Tamsui.

20, Tamsui, British str., from Hongkong.

21, Tamsui, British str., from Shanghai.

21, DEPARTURES.

13, Mayu, Scholma, British str., for Hong Kong.

14, Elbion, German str., for Shanghai.

15, Glenalou, British str., for Hongkong.

15, Cyclop, British str., for Hongkong.

15, Madura, British str., for Amoy.

16, Hjelma, British str., for Peasang.

16, Fokien, British str., for Hongkong.

17, Fokien, British str., for Shanghai.

17, Thales, British str., for Amoy.

18, Swatow, British str., for Shanghai.

19, Devalon, British str., for Hongkong.

20, Nanking, British str., for Singapore.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING.

December 24, NAGASAKI.

9, Clay Bazaar, British str., from Shantou.

9, Kanzawa Maru, Jap. str., from Yunnan.

10, Cesarea, German str., from Hongkong.

11, Indo, German str., from Hongkong.

11, Tsuraya Maru, Jap. str., from Yantock.

11, Ingatan, German str., from Hongkong.

12, Douglas, British str., from Tamsui.

12, Douglas, British str., from Shanghai.

13, Nanking, British str., from Shanghai.

13, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

14, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

15, Nanking, British str., for Shanghai.

16, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

17, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

18, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

19, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

20, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

21, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

22, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

23, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

24, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

25, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

26, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

27, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

28, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

29, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

30, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

31, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

32, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

33, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

34, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

35, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

36, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

37, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

38, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

39, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

40, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

41, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

42, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

43, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

44, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

45, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

46, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

47, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

48, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

49, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

50, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

51, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

52, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

53, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

54, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

55, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

56, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

57, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

58, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

59, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

60, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

61, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

62, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

63, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

64, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

65, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

66, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

67, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

68, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

69, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

70, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

71, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

72, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

73, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

74, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

75, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

76, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

77, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

78, Nanking, British str., for Kuchintan.

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS.  
By Appointment to His Excellency the  
GOVERNOR and His Royal Highness the  
DUKE OF EDINBURGH.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS  
PERFUMERS.  
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.  
DRUGGISTS, SURGEONS,  
AND  
GENERATED WATER MAKERS.  
SEIPS MEDICINE CHESTS REPAINTED  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of  
Orders it is particularly requested that all  
business communications be addressed to the  
F. A. S. Watson and Co.,  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. 123

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be  
addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The  
Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their  
name and address with communications addressed to the  
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good  
faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one  
side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not  
ordered for a fixed period will be continued until  
countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should  
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.  
But that hour the supply is limited.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 25TH, 1884.

In the matter of educational facilities Hong-  
kong has during the past few years made  
considerable progress. A new building is in  
course of erection for the Central School, in  
which that valuable institution will be able  
to carry on its work more efficiently and ex-  
tend its sphere of usefulness. A good Eng-  
lish education coupled with Chinese is pro-  
vided, and various scholarships have from  
time to time been instituted which afford  
encouragement to the pupils to work steadily  
and well and provide those who are success-  
ful in gaining them the means of continuing  
their studies longer than they would perhaps  
otherwise be able to do. The most important  
of the scholarships is that lately instituted  
by His Excellency Governor Bowes for the  
study of law, medicine, or civil engineering  
in Great Britain, the competition for which  
is open not only to the pupils of the Central  
School but also several other schools in the  
colony. A boy who succeeds in gaining this  
prize may consider himself as being fairly  
launched on the road to success in life. The  
Central School, with its doors open to all comers, is attended chiefly by Chinese,  
the European scholars constituting but a  
very small proportion of the whole number.  
St. Joseph's College provides education for  
Portuguese and Chinese, coupled with re-  
ligious instruction according to the faith of  
the Roman Catholic Church, and is doing a  
good work amongst the adherents of that  
faith. The educational institution in which  
the British and Foreign community probably  
feel the more immediate personal interest is,  
however, the Hongkong Public School. Here  
their sons can receive an education under  
conditions almost identical with those pro-  
vailing in a well conducted middle class  
school at home. Hongkong is becoming  
more and more a place of settled residence  
for Europeans, family life is yearly growing  
more general, and the number of children in  
the colony is constantly on the increase. In  
the Hongkong Public School the European  
community has facilities for the education of  
its boys which do away with the absolute  
necessity of sending them to England for  
their education. The wealthier classes will  
of course still desire to send their sons to  
the Public Schools and Universities at home,  
and in many cases probably do not intend that their future career shall  
lie in this part of the world. Others,  
however, who are not in the employ-  
ment of the same masters, may be looked  
upon as more or less permanent settlers, who  
will naturally try to find an opening for  
their boys in the colony. To such it is no  
longer necessary that they should make ex-  
traordinary sacrifices to send them to Eng-  
land or elsewhere for their education—since  
they can obtain a very fair middle class edu-  
cation close to their hand. One considera-  
tion often urged in favour of sending boys  
home is that of health. It is said that they  
grow up weak and wavy in this climate.  
In some cases no doubt a change of air may  
be desirable or necessary, but on the whole  
we must say that the youngsters growing up  
here look as if they could hold their own  
pretty well with boys reared in climates sup-  
posed to be more conducive to sound physi-  
cal development. We see them doing well  
in cricket, boating, and swimming, and they  
make a very fair exhibition at their annual  
athletic sports. Under these circumstances,  
and with facilities for a good education  
readily available, the case of a boy whose  
parents cannot afford to send him home  
hardly calls for much consideration. We  
were glad to learn from the Bishop's speech  
on the occasion of the prize day at the  
Public School that there has been a sub-  
stantial increase in the attendance and that  
the advantages afforded by the institution  
are appreciated by the public. An interest-  
ing point was raised in the Bishop's speech  
as to the advisability or otherwise of coupling  
the study of Chinese with the education  
given in the school. Bishop BURDON is of  
opinion that when a boy is laying the founda-  
tion of an English education it is inad-  
visable to add on the troubles of Chinese.  
This is a subject as to which there has been  
at various times a good deal of discussion in  
the colony. There can be no doubt that a  
knowledge of Chinese is a great advantage to  
any boy starting in life in Hongkong, whether  
in the Government service or in commerce.  
It may be that in acquiring Chinese their  
education suffers in other respects, but we  
can still hardly regard the question as being  
fully settled. It is at all events significant  
that the only two candidates for the Govern-  
ment scholarship for study in England re-

cently awarded came from the Central  
School, an institution in which it has been  
said Chinese occupies too much time and at-  
tention. The examination was confined ex-  
clusively to English and mathematical sub-  
jects, and both boys attained a fair number  
of marks in these, notwithstanding the time  
they have been required to devote to the  
study of Chinese.

Closely connected with the subject of edu-  
cation is that of reading rooms and public  
libraries. The beneficial effect these have  
on the masses in large towns at home is uni-  
versally recognised, and is indeed unquestion-  
able. But it is not only by the grown  
up portion of the population that such institu-  
tions are made use of. They include  
amongst their constituents a considerable  
number of youths, for whom they offer dis-  
tinct educational advantages. When we  
have a knowledge of current events as required but  
from the newspapers, and what is more likely to fix those events on the minds of young  
people than the illustrated and comic papers  
of the day? In Hongkong it is not too  
much to say that a boy has no chance of be-  
coming familiar with the important events  
transpiring in other parts of the world. One  
or two newspapers of a high and dry character  
may be taken in at home, and here and there perhaps an illustrated paper, but as a  
matter of fact we think comparatively, few  
of the boys have the opportunity of turning  
over in their leisure such periodicals as the  
Illustrated London News, Graphic, Punch, and  
other papers of a kindred description. Many  
adults are in a like position, and there is no  
place in the colony of a public character at  
which travellers passing through can see the  
home papers. For a day or the population  
and wealth of Victoria to be without a public  
reading room is little short of a disgrace.  
We have the City Hall Library, it is true,  
but there are few modern books on its shelves  
and no newspapers on its tables. The books,  
however, if read at all, must be read in the  
room and not taken away, and a Chinaman  
is always hovering about like an evil spirit  
to disturb the reader by demanding the  
name of every book he ventures to open.  
The consequence is that the Library is al-  
most entirely unused and the treasures it  
contains might almost as well be packed  
away in boxes. At the last meeting of the  
shareholders and subscribers Mr. E. Mac-  
Kean urged on the Committee the desirability  
of providing the daily papers and modern  
literature generally, and we hope his recom-  
mendation will bear fruit. The Committee  
has been hampered by want of funds, it is  
true, and even with the renewal of the Gov-  
ernment grant they will probably not be able  
to do much more than meet current expenses.  
Perhaps, however, some special effort might  
be made to meet a public want of this char-  
acter. If any gentleman wished to make a  
present to the colony, we can think of no  
more useful and practical form his intention  
could take than that of establishing a small  
loan fund and the interest of which should  
be applied to the supply of current literature  
and newspapers for the City Hall Library.

The British gunboat *Zephyr*, Lieut.-Comman-  
dor Hope, left Shanghai for Ningpo on the 13th  
instant.

—The *N. G. Daily News* hears from Foochow  
that the U.S. Monocacy is expected to be in  
Shanghai for the New Year.

The Superintendent of the P. & O. Steam  
Navigation Co. is in receipt of a telegram from  
London announcing that "Italy has abdicated" on  
the 21st.

We notice that Messrs Siemens & Co. are  
despatching the *Electra* from Shanghai to Ningpo  
for cargo for Europe. This is a new departure  
in loading a well conducted middle class  
school at home.

The French corvette *Nelly*, Captain des Asas,  
arrived at the *Portuguese* and *German* and ex-  
changed salutes with the *Asas* and the  
German corvette *Stosch*.

Another bark, the *Shin-ien*, has failed at  
Wuchang. This (says the *Courier*) makes the  
number of banks failing in Wuchang, during the last three months, to be 23.

To-day being Christmas Day, there will be no  
issue of the *Hongkong Daily Press* to-morrow.  
The Central School, with its doors open to all  
readers the compliments of the season.

The distribution of prizes at St. Joseph's  
College will take place at three o'clock on Sat-  
urday afternoon. His Excellency the Governor  
has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

The *Mercury* says that the two Armstrong  
cruisers *Chao Yung* and *Yung Wei*, which left  
Shanghai on the 16th instant, will join the Northern Squadron at Chito or Port Arthur.

The French transport *Shamrock* arrived at  
Saigon on the 18th November from Tonquin  
with two hundred wounded men on board. A  
subscription was opened for the benefit of the  
wounded. The *Shamrock* was to have for France  
on the 24th November.

The French chartered transport *Conor* ar-  
rived in Singapore on the 6th last from Toulon.  
On the 13th instant it made its voyage to Tonquin  
which was referred to in a telegram of my  
of 10th November last as a vessel of 100 non-com-  
missioned officers and seamen to complete the  
corps of the native regiments there.

The *Straits Times* says that Colonel Giovani-  
elli, who has been appointed to the command of  
the First Infantry Brigade in Tonquin, vacant  
by the promotion of General Bricio de Ida to  
command the Expeditionary Corps, was a pas-  
senger from Marseilles to Saigon by the M. M.  
steamer *Yangtze*.

A British paper makes the following com-  
ment on the Franco-Chinese war.—"France  
has been beaten by the Chinese, and she is now  
eager for peace, from which she will gain  
nothing. Is there an Asiatic whose heart will not  
leap with joy to see a great European power  
sitting at the feet of one of the ancient  
monarchs of Asia and suing for peace?"

The *Mercury* bears, by private letter, that  
Herr Von Moltke, the German Minister of  
War, foreigner, well armed, belonging to the  
Customs staff, on the day following the  
disturbances at the capital. He is now at  
Cham-pu, and has changed his Korean attire, in  
which he invariably used to dress for European  
use. He took with him two boxes of sycamore  
from Seoul.

It will be remembered that a telegram dated  
17th ult. was received here by the local  
manager of the new Oriental Bank, stating that  
the first meeting of the bank had been delayed  
off very satisfactorily. A telegram received  
by the *Brunei Courier* adds that "Thirty-one  
thousand three hundred shares were allotted.  
Nearly one-half of the capital has now been paid.  
It is expected that 20,000 shares will be taken up  
in Australia."

A Rangoon telegram to the *Times* of India  
dated the 18th ult. says—"A telegraphic  
message from Mian-dai says that the French  
advisers of King Thewaun say that the  
English have too much on their hands in Egypt  
and South Africa to interfere with Upper  
Burma. It is reported to have said that he  
advises the British to withdraw from the  
empire to the Indian Government. The  
Kachins near Bhamo are marching in large  
numbers, and have announced their intention of  
attacking the town when their preparations are  
completed."

The *Shanghai Mercury* learns from Chinese  
sources that the Viceroy of Liang-kwei-kiang  
has been ordered to co-operate in Tonquin.  
The Viceroy of the Yun-kwei is but a short  
distance from Bacinh, and his army is but short  
of the arrival of the former's division, when  
they will take the aggressive. The Halkas of  
Canton have declared he is able to furnish the  
funds necessary for the Tonquin campaign  
and no other means to defray the expenses  
to be offered.

The three natives of New Guinea who were  
picked up at sea by the British ship *Nymphe*,  
and sent on to this port, were formerly  
employed by the Chinese in the British Hong-  
kong Police. They were released by the Chinese  
Government by the English steamer *Gulf*.  
A telegram from that place in the *Brunei  
Courier* reports their safe arrival on the 20th  
November, but says that the man and woman  
being ill they were sent on to Cooktown for  
medical treatment. Ultimately it is to be  
hoped, these poor savages will get back to  
their native village safe and sound.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says that His Excellency  
the Governor has received a report from  
the *Times* of Ningpo on the 14th December,  
stating that the number of people to witness  
the arrival of the *Monocacy* in the British  
Hongkong Police. It is estimated that no less than 300,000  
people, exclusive of soldiers and mandarins, were  
present. The *Monocacy* is to be in the British  
Hongkong Police. It is estimated that the  
number of people to witness the arrival of the  
*Monocacy* in the British Hongkong Police  
is to be in the British Hongkong Police.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says that His Excellency  
the Governor has received a report from  
the *Times* of Ningpo on the 14th December,  
stating that the number of people to witness  
the arrival of the *Monocacy* in the British  
Hongkong Police. It is estimated that the  
number of people to witness the arrival of the  
*Monocacy* in the British Hongkong Police  
is to be in the British Hongkong Police.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says that His Excellency  
the Governor has received a report from  
the *Times* of Ningpo on the 14th December,  
stating that the number of people to witness  
the arrival of the *Monocacy* in the British  
Hongkong Police. It is estimated that the  
number of people to witness the arrival of the  
*Monocacy* in the British Hongkong Police  
is to be in the British Hongkong Police.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says that His Excellency  
the Governor has received a report from  
the *Times* of Ningpo on the 14th December,  
stating that the number of people to witness  
the arrival of the *Monocacy* in the British  
Hongkong Police. It is estimated that the  
number of people to witness the arrival of the  
*Monocacy* in the British Hongkong Police  
is to be in the British Hongkong Police.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says that His Excellency  
the Governor has received a report from  
the *Times* of Ningpo on the 14th December,  
stating that the number of people to witness  
the arrival of the *Monocacy* in the British  
Hongkong Police. It is estimated that the  
number of people to witness the arrival of the  
*Monocacy* in the British Hongkong Police  
is to be in the British Hongkong Police.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says that His Excellency  
the Governor has received a report from  
the *Times* of Ningpo on the 14th December,  
stating that the number of people to witness  
the arrival of the *Monocacy* in the British  
Hongkong Police. It is estimated that the  
number of people to witness the arrival of the  
*Monocacy* in the British Hongkong Police  
is to be in the British Hongkong Police.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says that His Excellency  
the Governor has received a report from  
the *Times* of Ningpo on the 14th December,  
stating that the number of people to witness  
the arrival of the *Monocacy* in the British  
Hongkong Police. It is estimated that the  
number of people to witness the arrival of the  
*Monocacy* in the British Hongkong Police  
is to be in the British Hongkong Police.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says that His Excellency  
the Governor has received a report from  
the *Times* of Ningpo on the 14th December,  
stating that the number of people to witness  
the arrival of the *Monocacy* in the British  
Hongkong Police. It is estimated that the  
number of people to witness the arrival of the  
*Monocacy* in the British Hongkong Police  
is to be in the British Hongkong Police.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says that His Excellency  
the Governor has received a report from  
the *Times* of Ningpo on the 14th December,  
stating that the number of people to witness  
the arrival of the *Monocacy* in the British  
Hongkong Police. It is estimated that the  
number of people to witness the arrival of the  
*Monocacy* in the British Hongkong Police  
is to be in the British Hongkong Police.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says that His Excellency  
the Governor has received a report from  
the *Times* of Ningpo on the 14th December,  
stating that the number of people to witness  
the arrival of the *Monocacy* in the British  
Hongkong Police. It is estimated that the  
number of people to witness the arrival of the  
*Monocacy* in the British Hongkong Police  
is to be in the British Hongkong Police.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says that His Excellency  
the Governor has received a report from  
the *Times* of Ningpo on the 14th December,  
stating that the number of people to witness  
the arrival of the *Monocacy* in the British  
Hongkong Police. It is estimated that the  
number of people to witness the arrival of the  
*Monocacy* in the British Hongkong Police  
is to be in the British Hongkong Police.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says that His Excellency  
the Governor has received a report from  
the *Times* of Ningpo on the 14th December,  
stating that the number of people to witness  
the arrival of the *Monocacy* in the British  
Hongkong Police. It is estimated that the  
number of people to witness the arrival of the  
*Monocacy* in the British Hongkong Police  
is to be in the British Hongkong Police.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says that His Excellency  
the Governor has received a report from  
the *Times* of Ningpo on the 14th December,  
stating that the number of people to witness  
the arrival of the *Monocacy* in the British  
Hongkong Police. It is estimated that the  
number of people to witness the arrival of the  
*Monocacy* in the British Hongkong Police  
is to be in the British Hongkong Police.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says that His Excellency  
the Governor has received a report from  
the *Times* of Ningpo on the 14th December,  
stating that the number of people to witness  
the arrival of the *Monocacy* in the British  
Hongkong Police. It is estimated that the  
number of people to witness the arrival of the  
*Monocacy* in the British Hongkong Police  
is to be in the British Hongkong Police.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says that His Excellency  
the Governor has received a report from  
the *Times* of Ningpo on the 14th December,  
stating that the number of people to witness  
the arrival of the *Monocacy* in the British  
Hongkong Police. It is estimated that the  
number of people to witness the arrival of the  
*Monocacy* in the British Hongkong Police  
is to be in the British Hongkong Police.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says that His Excellency  
the Governor has received a report from  
the *Times* of Ningpo on the 14th December,  
stating that the number of people to witness  
the arrival of the *Monocacy* in the British  
Hongkong Police. It is estimated that the  
number of people to witness the arrival of the  
*Monocacy* in the British Hongkong Police  
is to be in the British Hongkong Police.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says that His Excellency  
the Governor has received a report from  
the *Times* of Ningpo on the 14th December,  
stating that the number of people to witness  
the arrival of the *Monocacy* in the British  
Hongkong Police. It is estimated that the  
number of people to witness the arrival of the  
*Monocacy* in the British Hongkong Police  
is to be in the British Hongkong Police.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says that His Excellency  
the Governor has received a report from  
the *Times* of Ningpo on the 14th December,  
stating that the number of people to witness  
the arrival of the *Monocacy* in the British  
Hongkong Police. It is estimated that the  
number of people to witness the arrival of the  
*Monocacy* in the British Hongkong Police



## EXTRACTS.

## TOGETHER.

The winter wind is sullen, sad and low,  
Across the lake and through the rustling sedges;  
The splendour of the golden after-glow,  
Gleams through the blueness of the great yew hedge;  
And this I read on earth and in the sky,  
"We ought to be together, you and I."

Rapt through its rays changes into dust;

Fades all the west; and through the shadowy trees,  
And in the silent uplands of the park,  
Creeps the soft sighing of the rising breeze;

It does but echo to my weary sigh,

"We ought to be together, you and I."

My hand is lonely for your clasping, dear,

My ear is siren, waiting for your call;

I want your strength to help, your laugh to cheer;

Heart, soul, and sense need you and all,

I drop without your full frank sympathy—

We ought to be together, you and I.

We want each other so, to comprehend,

The dream, the hope, things planned, or seen, or wrought;

Companions, comforter, and guide, and friend,

As much as loves loves, does thought much thought;

Life is so short, so fat, the hours fly,

We ought to be together, you and I.

All the Year Round.

## QUEER STORIES.

## THE CAPTAIN'S "COOP."

Captain Belvoir had long cherished the design of the lunatic old Mr. Farquharson from the lunatic asylum in which he was confined, but he wisely deferred attempting this bold exploit until his other engagements left him free to quit the country. At length the time arrived when, through the failure or miscarriage of various schemes laboriously concocted for the edification of gullible Britons, the astute American found him self under the necessity of "making tracks" for the land of his birth. Under these circumstances, he no longer hesitated to carry out his grand "coop"—in fact he was driven to it by sheer desperation. He contrived upon realising a considerable sum by extorting ransom from the relatives of the unfortunate victim, for old Mr. Farquharson was enormously wealthy, and family jealousies and dissensions existed regarding him, which could be turned to profitable account. Though by no means unconscious of the hazardous nature of his enterprise, Captain Belvoir never doubted that he would be able to effect his purpose without serious risk. He had tried the experiment before on his own side of the Atlantic, and altered himself he could make good use of his previous experience.

It was hardly necessary to enter into details of the Captain's scheme for the abduction of his victim. It was remarkable rather for its simplicity and boldness than for any particular ingenuity, being effected by means of a handsome bribe to one of the assistant keepers, who permitted the patient to wander beyond the prescribed bounds on a certain evening, when Captain Belvoir happened to be taking drive along the adjoining high road.

Poor old Mr. Farquharson resigned himself to the care of the Captain readily enough. He was perfectly quiet and tractable, and seemed quite daunted from mingled trepidation and amazement. The metropole was reached by a circuitous route, and at Hampstead Captain Belvoir left the dozey at the inn, from which he had hired it, continuing his journey in a cab. He first conducted his companion to his lodgings in the neighbourhood of the Strand, having taken every precaution to ensure privacy. He quickly effected a complete change in his own personal appearance, and operated with a similar result upon his patient victim, shaving off the hair from his face, painting out the wrinkles, and even concealing his baldness with a highly artistic oil. Arrayed in a suit of well-cut clothes, which the Captain's forthrightness had provided, poor old Mr. Farquharson was metamorphosed into a man of half his age, and might well have failed to recognise himself had he glanced at the looking-glass.

He did not attempt to do this, however, and Captain Belvoir felt vaguely alarmed at the poor old gentleman's passive and tremulous demeanour. While nothing could have better suited his purpose, the Captain began to be apprehensive that this extreme docility arose from increasing terror and nervousness, which might cause him to betray himself. Mr. Farquharson asked no questions and evinced no curiosity as to their present or future proceedings; but it may be here stated that Captain Belvoir had hired a small cottage in the immediate neighbourhood of Greenwich, close to the river, where he intended to keep his victim in hiding for a few days, until the course of events should decide his whether to remain in England for the present, or to carry Mr. Farquharson off with him, and conduct negotiations for the ransom from abroad.

By way of inspiring the poor old gentleman with a little more animation, the Captain administered to him a stiff glass of brandy, which had the desired effect, for Mr. Farquharson began to wriggle his right eye, as though to indicate his desire to continue their sight, so Captain Belvoir led him cautiously to the street and hailed a passing hansom, directing the driver to take them to London Bridge station, from whence he intended to travel in order to evade pursuit. Blackwater, by another cab. The travellers carried no luggage, so as to obviate a fit of alarm or surprise. "For my word, I had forgotten them!"

"Have you heard lately how the old gentleman is?" inquired Mr. Belvoir, with a very keen glance at his companion.

The Captain, however, answered in the negative, with a perfectly imperturbable countenance, and Mr. Belvoir gained nothing by his scrutiny.

Without more ado, therefore, the money-lender mentioned the sum for which he was willing to part with the documents, and his offer was met by a counter-proposition, which tended still further to dissipate his misgivings. After a good deal of haggling as to terms, a bargain was struck between the parties, and at the end of the interview, the Captain went forth to Mr. Belvoir's office with the pleasing consciousness of having at least retrieved his losses.

To add to his satisfaction, he procured, a few yards from Mr. Belvoir's door, in early edition of an evening paper, containing a brief announcement of the sudden death of an unknown gentleman in a hansom cab in the City the preceding evening. There was nothing in the paragraph calculated to excite the money-lender's suspicion, even supposing it had appeared in the morning paper, but the Captain was, nevertheless, 'tiv'ly aware that the news had been delayed till he had "completed" his bargain. He tickled himself to hear the account, the more especially as it did not suggest that the deceased had been accompanied by a companion during part of his fatal ride.

"To be continued."

## LIFE IN EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

At the opening session of the winter session of the Royal Geographical Society on the 31st November Mr. Joseph Thomson, leader of the expedition for exploration in Eastern Africa equipped by this society, read a paper entitled "Through the Massai Country to Victoria Nyanza." Lord Aberdare, the president, in opening the proceedings, described the part of Africa traversed by Mr. Thomson, and known only from the commencement of the modern era of exploration, as one involving great difficulty and danger to the traveller. In his expedition the Captain caught hold of the hand nearest to him, pined his fingers on the pulse, and then jumped to his feet with an uncontrollable impulse, as he realised that his unfortunate companion was dead! The shock of this dreadful discovery so disconcerted Captain Belvoir that he shrank to the driver to stop, and leapt out of the cab into the middle of the road! But, in spite of his horror-stricken state, he retained sufficient presence of mind to turn round and close the doors of the hansom, saying hurriedly:—

"Thanks for giving me a lift. Good-bye, old fellow. Remember me at home. Drive on, cabby; we're to go to lose. My friend has a train to catch!"

The cabman touched his hat, and drove off without the least suspicion of anything being amiss; while the Captain, feeling intensely relieved, plunged down the first side street and mechanically turned his steps westward. As soon as his agitation began

to subside, he commenced to lament over the failure of his highly promising enterprise. This was a serious disappointment to the Captain, for the scheme had involved a considerable pecuniary outlay. Mr. Farquharson's sudden death, was a totally unforeseen event, and was probably due to an attack of the heart, caused by fright and excitement. Captain Belvoir had previously made several inquiries as to the state of health of the deceased man, having at one time conversed with the money-lender with a view of buying the numerous acceptances and post-dates which were held by the money-lender from old Mr. Farquharson's nephew and ruined heir. This was in the baleful days of prosperity which he enjoyed on his arrival in this country, but subsequent reverses, and more particularly the habitual health of the object of his tender solicitude, had induced him to abandon the speculation.

A more remarkable or unique case than these Massai, Mr. Thomson said, does not exist on the continent of Africa. In physique, manners, customs, and religious beliefs they are distinct alike from the true negroes of the Galla and Somalis. Beautifully proportioned, they are characterized by the smooth and rounded outline of the Apollo type, rarely showing the knotted and hawky muscles of the true athlete. The women are very decently dressed in buckskin hide. They wear by way of ornament from twenty to thirty pounds of thick iron wire coiled round the limbs, arms, and necks, besides a great assortment of beads and iron chains. The men wear only a small skin-kilt garment round the shoulders and breast, that hiding of somewhat more ample dimensions among the married men. The most remarkable distinction characterizes the various epochs in the life history of the Massai. The boys and girls up to a certain age live with their parents, and feed upon curdled milk, meat, and grain. At the age of twelve with the boys, and from twelve to fourteen years with the girls, they are sent from the married man's kraal to one in which there are only young unmarried men and women. There they live in a very indescribable manner till they are married. At this stage the men are warriors, and their sole occupation is cattle-living, abroad and amusing themselves at home. The young women never eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month the men eat only the meat of the oxen, and milk their lips. Spirits and beer, tobacco, food are alike eschewed. S. peculiar indeed, and there in their portions that they will not even eat the meat of any wild animal. Moreover, the meat and milk are never taken together. For a month